

LAB-8

Creating a VPC in Terraform

Step 1: Create a Terraform-VPC Directory



```
~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform v1.7.1default as   
→ mkdir Terraform-VPC  
  
~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform v1.7.1default as   
→ cd Terraform-VPC  
  
~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform/Terraform-VPC as   
→ 
```

A terminal window screenshot showing the steps to create a directory for Terraform VPC. The prompt is ~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform. The first command is mkdir Terraform-VPC. The second command is cd Terraform-VPC. The third command is an empty prompt, indicating the directory has been created and the user is now in that directory.

Step 2: Create a main.tf

```
main.tf x
main.tf
1 terraform {
2   required_providers {
3     aws = {
4       source = "hashicorp/aws"
5       version = "5.35.0"
6     }
7   }
8 }
9
10 provider "aws" {
11   region = "ap-south-1"
12   access_key = 
13   secret_key = k"
14 }
15
16 resource "aws_vpc" "my_vpc" {
17   cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"
18   enable_dns_support = true
19   enable_dns_hostnames = true
20
21   tags = {
22     Name = "MyVPC"
23   }
24 }
25
26 resource "aws_subnet" "my_subnet" [
27   count = 2
28   vpc_id = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
29   cidr_block = "10.0.${count.index + 1}.0/24"
30   availability_zone = "ap-south-1a"
31   map_public_ip_on_launch = true
32
33   tags = {
34     Name = "MySubnet-${count.index + 1}"
35   }
36 ]
```

Step 3: Initialize and Plan

```
~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform/Terraform-VPC v1.7.1default as
→ terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "5.35.0"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v5.35.0...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v5.35.0 (signed by HashiCorp)

Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.

~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform/Terraform-VPC v1.7.1default as took 11s
→ terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_subnet.my_subnet[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_subnet" "my_subnet" {
  + arn                                = (known after apply)
  + assign_ipv6_address_on_creation    = false
  + availability_zone                  = "ap-south-1"
  + availability_zone_id                = (known after apply)
  + cidr_block                         = "10.0.1.0/24"
  + enable_dns64                       = false
  + enable_resource_name_dns_a_record_on_launch = false
  + enable_resource_name_dns_aaaa_record_on_launch = false
  + id                                 = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_cidr_block_association_id     = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_native                        = false
  + map_public_ip_on_launch            = true
  + owner_id                           = (known after apply)
  + private_dns_hostname_type_on_launch = (known after apply)
  + tags                               = {
    + "Name" = "MySubnet-1"
  }
}
```

Step 4: Apply terraform

```
~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform/Terraform-VPC v1.7.1default as took 2s
→ terraform apply

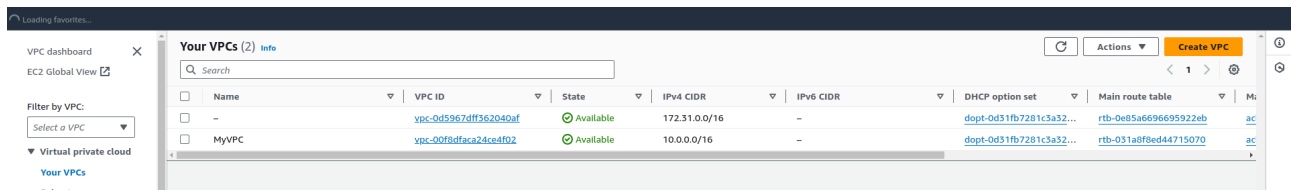
Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_subnet.my_subnet[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_subnet" "my_subnet" {
  + arn                                = (known after apply)
  + assign_ipv6_address_on_creation    = false
  + availability_zone                  = "ap-south-1"
  + availability_zone_id                = (known after apply)
  + cidr_block                         = "10.0.1.0/24"
  + enable_dns64                       = false
  + enable_resource_name_dns_a_record_on_launch = false
  + enable_resource_name_dns_aaaa_record_on_launch = false
  + id                                 = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_cidr_block_association_id     = (known after apply)
  + ipv6_native                        = false
  + map_public_ip_on_launch            = true
  + owner_id                           = (known after apply)
  + private_dns_hostname_type_on_launch = (known after apply)
  + tags                               = {
    + "Name" = "MySubnet-1"
  }
}
+ tags_all                               = {
  + "Name" = "MySubnet-1"
}
+ vpc_id                                 = (known after apply)
}

# aws_subnet.my_subnet[1] will be created
+ resource "aws_subnet" "my_subnet" {
  + arn                                = (known after apply)
  + assign_ipv6_address_on_creation    = false
  + availability_zone                  = "ap-south-1"
```

Step 5: Verify resources in AWS Console



Step 7: Clean Up

```
~/Documents/SPCM/Terraform/Terraform-VPC v1.7.1default as took 16s
→ terraform destroy
aws_vpc.my_vpc: Refreshing state... [id=vpc-00f8dfaca24ce4f02]
aws_subnet.my_subnet[0]: Refreshing state... [id=subnet-000c41c7bec298186]
aws_subnet.my_subnet[1]: Refreshing state... [id=subnet-0887264a09b58a064]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
- destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_subnet.my_subnet[0] will be destroyed
- resource "aws_subnet" "my_subnet" {
  - arn = "arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:698194348131:subnet/subnet-000c41c7bec298186" -> null
  - assign_ipv6_address_on_creation = false -> null
  - availability_zone = "ap-south-1a" -> null
  - availability_zone_id = "aps1-az1" -> null
  - cidr_block = "10.0.1.0/24" -> null
  - enable_dns64 = false -> null
  - enable_lni_at_device_index = 0 -> null
  - enable_resource_name_dns_a_record_on_launch = false -> null
  - enable_resource_name_dns_aaaa_record_on_launch = false -> null
  - id = "subnet-000c41c7bec298186" -> null
  - ipv6_native = false -> null
  - map_customer_owned_ip_on_launch = false -> null
  - map_public_ip_on_launch = true -> null
  - owner_id = "698194348131" -> null
  - private_dns_hostname_type_on_launch = "ip-name" -> null
  - tags = {
    - "Name" = "MySubnet-1"
  } -> null
  - tags_all = {
    - "Name" = "MySubnet-1"
  } -> null
  - vpc_id = "vpc-00f8dfaca24ce4f02" -> null
}

# aws_subnet.my_subnet[1] will be destroyed
- resource "aws_subnet" "my_subnet" {
  - arn = "arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:698194348131:subnet/subnet-0887264a09b58a064" -> null
  - assign_ipv6_address_on_creation = false -> null
  - availability_zone = "ap-south-1a" -> null
  - availability_zone_id = "aps1-az1" -> null
```

If you want to modify the VPC configuration, update the main.tf file with desired changes and rerun the terraform apply command to apply changes.